

1.

Have



HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT

1967 annual report

Medical Officer of Health

GEOFFREY IRELAND, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

G. R. MILLINGTON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., M.R.S.H.

URBAN DISTRICT OF HORBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1967



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29434506>

HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1967

Chairman of the Council

Councillor H. V. Bennett

Chairman of the Health Committee

Councillor J. Goodhand

Public Health Committee

Councillor J. Goodhand (Chairman)

Councillor R. D. Bell

Councillor H. V. Bennett

Councillor S. Cooper

Councillor A. V. Fallas

Councillor E. Hutchinson

Councillor P. D. Moss

Councillor A. Moulson

Councillor O. Stonehouse

Councillor W. Sykes

Councillor R. Taylor

HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer
Geoffrey Ireland, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior Departmental Medical Officer
Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector
G. R. Millington, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., M.R.S.H.

Trainee Public Health Inspector
D. W. Mosley (Resigned, August)

Clerk
S. Blackburn (Commenced, December)

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES: HEALTH DIVISION 13)

Departmental Medical Officers and School Medical Officers
Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.
Janet Gordon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned, 14.8.67)
Teresa Rose, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 1.2.68)
Doreen Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., (Part-time) (Appointed 1.5.68)

Medical Officer to Horbury Child Welfare Centre
A. Green, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time)

Divisional Nursing Officer
Miss A. Hibbard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Q.N.

Health Visitors and School Nurses
Mrs A. Gillies, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1) S.R.F.N., H.V. Certificate
Mrs M. E. Crowther, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer
A. Emmerson

Mental Welfare Officers
Mr H. H. Robinson, R.M.N., R.M.P.A., M.S.M.W.O.
Mr R. D. Stephens, R.M.N.
Mr J. R. Marshall, R.N.M.S.

Healey Croft Residential Hostel, West Ardsley
Mr R. Tyson, S.R.N., R.M.N. (Warden)
Mrs M. Tyson, R.M.N.
Mrs L. Jarman

Training Centre, Ossett
Miss S. M. Thistlethwaite, N.A.M.H., Diploma (Supervisor)
Mrs M. E. Norman
Mrs I. Ellis

Senior Training Centre, West Ardsley
Miss I. Beaumont, N.A.M.H., Diploma (Supervisor)
Mrs S. A. Bourne, N.A.M.H., Diploma
Mrs P. M. Earnshaw, N.A.M.H., Diploma (Appointed, 6.9.67)
Mrs K. M. Poyner, S.E.N.
Mrs E. Wright
Mr B. K. Brook, N.A.M.H., Diploma
Mrs M. Grange

Midwife

Miss A. L. Bray, S.C.M. (Resigned, 13.2.67)
Miss L. Perks, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed, 23.1.67; Resigned 10.9.67)
Mrs W. M. Milner, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed, 1.9.67)

Home Nurses

Mrs E. G. I. Beaumont, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1)
Mrs L. Attack, S.R.N. (Relief Nurse) (Queen's Nurse)

Chiropodist

R. Dixon-Newell, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (Part-time)

Child Guidance Service

Dr K. N. Maxwell, M.B., Ch.B.
J. B. Mannix, M.Ed., Psychologist
Mrs J. M. Spurr, P.S.W.

Speech Therapist

Miss J. M. Davy, L.C.S.T. (Appointed, 1.11.67)

Chief Clerk

A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A.

Clerical Staff

D. Leach (Deputy Chief Clerk)
A. C. Attack
P. M. Sheard
Miss C. Brennan
Mrs G. Burton *
Mrs L. Crofton *
Mrs G. N. Dable *
Miss M. Dunnett
Miss K. Edmondson
Mrs K. Graham
Mrs M. E. Kilburn (Resigned, 30.6.67)
Mrs K. Marlow
Miss J. Senior (Appointed, 30.10.67)
Mrs M. Stollard (Resigned, 31.10.67)
Mrs E. H. Thornber *
Mrs M. M. Thornburn
Mrs L. J. Wallis (Appointed, 7.8.67)

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CONSULTANT STAFF

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

T. B. Hutton, F.R.C.S.

Chest Physician

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

School Ophthalmologist

K. K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Paediatrician

J. D. Pickup, M.D., D.C.H.
C. S. Livingstone, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

Miss M. A. Pearson, F.R.C.S.

Divisional Health Office,
Windsor House,
Queen Street,
Morley.

31st October, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the Horbury Health Committee

Mr Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1967.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the birth rate has risen and there were 158 live births in 1967 compared with 141 in the previous year. There was a slight fall in the death rate, but this year there were four infant deaths, three occurring in the first week of life and these three, together with one stillbirth produced a perinatal mortality rate of 25.2 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. All the above three deaths and the stillbirth occurred in hospital. There were eight illegitimate births compared with nine in 1966.

Heart disease caused 46 deaths, 21 of which were due specifically to coronary artery occlusion, cerebral haemorrhage and cerebral thrombosis caused 20 deaths, bronchitis and pneumonia, 11 deaths, and surprisingly, cancer caused only eight deaths this year — one of these being due to lung cancer. At this point, it might be well to reflect on a recent statement by the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health. In a letter to all Medical Officers of Health, Sir George Godber states that there could be a 10% reduction in mortality and up to a 20% reduction in morbidity in this country if smoking could be given up by the whole population. These are considerable percentages based on improved survival rates of doctors who are the only group in the community who have materially altered their smoking habits, and if another but similar proposal was made in connection with an epidemic disease or a more chronic disease it would be hailed as a major step forward in public health. To expect a wholesale discontinuance of smoking is perhaps a 'pipe dream', nevertheless, the extent to which this habit contributes towards ill health and death should not be lightly disregarded by those who are in a position to influence the behaviour of young people.

As and from the 1st January, 1968, details of all children born in Horbury are being placed on the West Riding computer and as a result all the routine work of sending appointments for immunisation and vaccination at the correct time is taken over by the computer which, in addition to supplying information to the clinic or general practitioner (if he has decided to join the scheme), also prints out an appointment card for each child to attend the clinic or surgery. The choice of clinic or family doctor rests with the mother and is decided when the health visitor makes her first call after the birth of the baby. At this time she can choose what protection she wishes her child to have and she can be advised by the health visitor who can supply her with up-to-date information on the various vaccines, etc., now available. The computer is updated from the clinic records and will send out up to three appointments in cases of non-attendance. After the third failure to attend, the health visitor calls to see if there is any particular reason for the non-attendance and as a result of this visit a further appointment may or may not be sent.

This is the first use of the computer in the Administrative County of the West Riding on actual public health work and there is no doubt that this is only a beginning. Already use is being made of its 'administrative ability' in indicating when infants should have their routine hearing test for deafness and a record of children with handicaps is gradually being compiled. There seems little doubt that the computer is here to stay and we can expect its considerable involvement in the future in the records of the school health service.

I would like to thank you, Mr Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for your support during 1967 and Mr Millington and his staff for their assistance during the year.

GEOFFREY IRELAND

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	-	-	-	-	-	1,280
Population (Census 1961)	-	-	-	-	-	9,642
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1967)						9,010
Number of Dwelling Houses		-	-	-	-	3,342
Rateable Value (April 1967)	-	-	-	-	-	£228,458
Product of Penny Rate (1967)		-	-	-	-	£930

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M	F	
Live Births:				
Legitimate	150	80	70	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17.5.
Illegitimate	8	5	3	
Still Births:				
Legitimate	1	1	—	Rate per 1,000 (Live and still births) 6.3.
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total Births:				
Legitimate	151	81	70	
Illegitimate	8	5	3	
Deaths	104	50	54	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.5.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths.

Infant Mortality

There were four infant deaths and the following table gives the cause of deaths of these infants.

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	5-52 Weeks
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Disease Syndrome	1	—	—	—	—
Operation for Meckel's diverticulum of Ileum	—	—	—	—	1

Infant Mortality Rate

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	-	-	-	25.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	-			26.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-			0.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births	-	-	-	19.0
---	---	---	---	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	-	-		19.0
---	---	---	--	------

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	-	-	-	-	-	25.2
---	---	---	---	---	---	------

Cause of Death — Horbury U.D.

Cause of Death	1965			1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory tract	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other forms of tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach ..	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm — lung and bronchus	7	2	7	5	—	5	1	—	1
12. Malignant neoplasm — breast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm — uterus ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	3	6	6	3	9	1	3	4
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	11	19	5	10	15	6	14	20
18. Coronary disease, Angina	14	7	21	17	5	22	17	4	21
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	1
20. Other heart diseases	5	10	15	5	10	15	7	17	24
21. Other circulatory diseases ..	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3

Cause of Death — Horbury U.D. (continued)

Cause of Death	1965			1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
22. Influenza	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	—	3	3	2	4	6	2	2	4
24. Bronchitis	10	4	14	6	1	7	4	3	7
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
32. Other defined and illdefined diseases	2	5	7	2	3	5	5	1	6
33. Motor Vehicles accidents	3	1	4	2	—	2	1	2	3
34. All other accidents	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—
35. Suicide	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Analysis of Deaths in Age Groups

Under 1 M F	1—5 M F	6—15 M F	16—25 M F	26—35 M F	36—45 M F	46—55 M F	56—65 M F	66—75 M F	Over 75 M— F
3 1	— —	1 —	— —	— —	4 —	1 5	18 6	15 12	8 30

Principal Vital Statistics for the year 1967
Based on the Registrar-General's figures
Comparison with other Areas

	Horbury U.D.	Ossett M.B.	Morley M.B.	Wakefield R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Adminis- trative County	England and Wales (Pro- visional Figures)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated popula- tion)	17.5	21.9	17.6	20.5	17.9	18.0	17.2
Death Rates (all per 1,000 estimated resi- dent population) all causes	11.5	10.8	10.7	9.3	11.8	11.2	11.2
Infective and Parasitic diseases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.03	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.04
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.01
Cancer	0.89	1.88	2.53	1.71	2.21	2.08	2.28
Vascular lesion of nervous system	2.22	1.88	1.48	1.44	1.83	1.73	*
Heart and Circulatory diseases	5.44	4.86	3.97	3.50	4.51	4.26	*
Respiratory disease (exc. tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.22	0.91	0.87	0.92	1.38	1.30	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	25.3	5.5	18.2	23.5	19.2	19.2	18.3
Maternal Mortality (deaths of Mothers due to pregnancy or childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.12	0.13	0.22	0.20
Still birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	6.3	19.0	14.1	8.5	15.7	15.2	14.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate	25.2	19.0	24.4	23.3	26.8	26.1	25.4
Neonatal Mortality Rate	19.0	0.0	15.6	17.1	13.3	13.1	12.5

* Figures not available

Vital Statistics over Ten Years — 1958-1967

Year	Birth Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Still-birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of:		No. of deaths:	
								Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Diph-theria	Polio-myelitis	T.B. (all forms)	Cancer of lung and bronchus
1958	17.2	*	27.2	11.7	7.0	0.0	2.17	0.12	0.0	0	0	1	4
1959	16.1	*	21.6	11.7	14.7	0.0	1.18	0.12	0.0	0	0	1	2
1960	15.5	29.4	22.1	11.8	22.6	0.0	2.10	0.12	0.0	0	0	1	3
1961	19.6	34.7	17.3	14.2	29.4	0.0	1.85	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	2
1962	17.9	50.3	18.9	13.5	38.5	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	4
1963	16.1	7.0	7.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	1.94	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	7
1964	19.4	23.3	5.8	10.4	29.2	0.0	2.27	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	4
1965	18.2	18.4	6.1	12.6	18.5	0.0	2.02	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	7
1966	15.8	20.8	20.8	12.0	0.0	0.0	2.24	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	5
1967	17.5	25.2	6.3	11.5	25.3	0.0	0.89	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	1

* Figures not available

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Annual Notifications — 1963-1967

Disease	Year of Notification				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever	3	3	3	2	3
Whooping Cough	3	1	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	39	15	142	127	40
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	1	1	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	2	4	3	1	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	2	2	1
Food poisoning	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	2	—	2	—	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—

The case of acute encephalitis occurred in a girl of eleven years who was admitted to hospital. The causative organism was thought to be a virus but she made a rapid and uneventful recovery and was discharged from hospital with no sequelae as a result of this infection.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases requiring examination are referred to the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital or the Chest Clinic at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, and regular home supervision is carried out by the Health Visitor. Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives the position regarding tuberculosis in Horbury in 1967.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1967 ..	5	2	7	—	—	—	7
No. first notified during 1967	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
No. of cases restored to register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. removed from register during 1967:							
(a) died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) removed from district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) recovered	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
No. remaining on register on 31st December, 1967	5	1	6	—	—	—	6

The number of new cases and the number of deaths of notified cases during 1967 are given in the following table —

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

CLINICS

Clinic — Congregational Chapel, Tithe Barn Street, Horbury

Child Welfare Clinic — Monday, 2.00 to 4.00 p.m.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinic — Wednesday, 2.00 to 4.00 p.m.

School Clinic — First Thursday in month, 10.00 a.m. to Noon
(by appointment)

Chiropody Clinic — Thursday, 2.00 to 5.00 p.m. (by appointment)

Immunisation and Vaccination — At Child Welfare Session

Cervical Cytology — Croft House, Ossett, Wednesday, 1.30 to 4.00 p.m.
(by appointment)

Child Guidance Clinic — Croft House, Ossett, Thursday, 9.00 a.m. to Noon
(by appointment)

Speech Therapy — Croft House, Ossett, Monday, 1.30 to 4.00 p.m. and
Friday, 9.30 a.m. to Noon (by appointment)

Child Welfare Clinic

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of children who attended and were born in		Total No. of attendances made by children born in		Average attendances per session
		1967	1962-66	1967	1962-66	
Congregational Chapel, Tithe Barn Street, Horbury	48	141	215	1,202	917	44

A very active group of voluntary helpers assists at this clinic and all the weighing of babies is their responsibility. This allows the health visitor to devote her time to advising mothers on all aspects of child care with particular regard to the protection against the preventable diseases.

Cervical Cytology Clinic

No. of Sessions held	No. of Patients attending	No. of smears taken	No. with positive smears	No. of women referred to G.P. for breast tumours
24	295	287	3	1

The first clinic was held at Croft House in March, 1967. The smears are examined at the laboratory at Pinderfields Hospital and each woman attending the clinic is notified of the result of the test. In addition to the taking of the smear, the breasts are examined for any suspicious lumps, and if any other abnormality of importance is detected at the examination, the patient is referred to her general practitioner. Advice is given on self-examination of the breasts by means of a descriptive leaflet and also by showing a colour strip film on the same topic. Of the three positive cases, two had a total hysterectomy and one was found to be negative, though she is being kept under review by the hospital.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinic

Clinic	No. of sessions	Total No. of women who attended	Total attendances	Average attendance
Congregational Chapel, Tithe Barn Street, Horbury	20	35	145	7

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers

These mothers are referred from ante-natal or child welfare clinics to local health authority dental clinics or a dentist practising under the National Health Service. Treatment, and this includes dentures, is free of charge provided it is completed one year after the birth of the baby. Mothers referred by the local health authority staff and inspected for treatment were 49 in the Division, but only 34 of these completed treatment.

Provision of Welfare Foods

Some proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers, and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets and National Dried Milk are also distributed at the Child Welfare Clinic.

HOME NURSING

Type of Patient under Care of Home Nurse

Classification	No. of individual patients attended	Total number of visits made
Medical	60	1,925
Surgical	22	168
Infectious Diseases	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	3
Maternity	2	14
Other Conditions	2	42
Total	87	2,152

In September, 1967, all the home nurses in the Division were attached to general medical practitioners and their work is now based on the patients on the doctor's list and not on a specific area. This means that distances travelled are greater than before (this is not as big as one might expect), but in the main the closer working relationship with the general practitioner more than compensates for the extra mileage.

Much of the home nurse's time is with the elderly, but it is perhaps little realised that not all the nurse's duties are strictly nursing and she spends an appreciable amount of time teaching relatives and ambulant patients how to give injections, change dressings, how to adapt the existing home conditions to the needs of the patient, manage walking aids, how to lift elderly relatives, etc. This is an important facet of her work and one unique to the home nurse as opposed to her hospital-based sisters.

This service is an extension of the home nursing service and provides a day or night nursing service for a temporary period, usually during the terminal stages of an illness. It is designed to relieve relations who may be near ‘breaking point’, having cared for a patient at home for a considerable time — and this service is very much appreciated by those relatives who have been under severe strain. Persons employed are trained nurses, persons with nursing experience or ‘sitters-in’. The full cost of this scheme is met by the County Council. No demand on this service was made by Horbury residents.

MIDWIFERY

Resignations and retirements with no recruitment to fill the vacancies resulted in a half-crisis in 1967, and all the midwifery staff must be thanked for carrying on under these circumstances. The employment of part-time midwives and maternity nurses has helped to solve this situation and at the time of writing this report the position has vastly improved from the situation which existed at the end of 1967.

Hospital and Domiciliary Confinements in 1967

Place of Delivery	No.	Percentage of Total
Delivered in hospitals	90	56.3
Delivered in Private Nursing Homes ..	—	—
Delivered by Domiciliary midwife ..	69	43.7
Total (including still-births)	159	100.0

During 1967 the practising midwife summoned medical assistance to one mother. The reason for this — a rise in the mother’s temperature.

Approximately one-third of all deliveries occurred at home, but the trend continues towards hospital confinement and it is likely that with the increase in early discharges from hospital we are witnessing the gradual end of the local authority based domiciliary midwife as she exists today. In many areas a lower percentage of domiciliary confinements exists and the future of the midwife is undoubtedly in a hospital-based midwifery service with perhaps a domiciliary maternity nursing service coping with early discharges. Recruits for such a maternity nursing service would be easier to obtain as there are probably many trained midwives and State Registered nurses who are invoved with home commitments but who could staff such a service provided there were no night calls and deliveries.

Early Discharges of Mothers from Hospital in the Division
1966—1967

	1966	1967
Patients discharged at 48 hours ..	131	200
Patients discharged after 48 hours up to and including the 5th day	128	179
After the 5th but before the 10th day ..	178	159
Total	437	538

The relatively small number of midwives plus the problem of covering the off-duty periods does not allow the full attachments to general practitioners of this branch of the nursing service. Nevertheless, the midwives work in full co-operation with the doctors, and in Morley, Ossett, Horbury, and Wakefield Rural District attend at six ante-natal clinics held by the general practitioners.

Provision of Maternity Outfits

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

Analgesia

All midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. During 1967, 101 women received trilene.

Emergency Obstetric Unit

The 'flying squad' attached to the General Hospital, Wakefield, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the district.

Care of Premature Infants

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

**Survival of Premature Babies
(Hospital and Domiciliary)**

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies			
	Born Alive	Born Dead	No. dying within 28 days	No. Surviving 28 days
Under 2½ lbs. ..	2	—	2	—
2½ to 3 lbs. ..	—	—	—	—
3 to 3½ lbs. ..	—	—	—	—
3½ to 4 lbs. ..	1	—	—	1
4 to 4½ lbs. ..	2	—	—	2
4½ to 5 lbs. ..	2	—	—	2
5 to 5½ lbs. ..	4	—	—	4
Total	11	—	2	9

Maternity Liaison

No invitations were received to Maternity Liaison Committees during the year.

HEALTH VISITING

Summary of Health Visitors' Home Visits in Horbury in 1967

Children aged 0-5 years									
First visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	761
Total									1,187
Persons aged 65 years and over									
First visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Total									150
Visits to Home Help Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396
Mental Health Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Visits to Hospital Discharges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Household Visits (T.B. and Infectious Diseases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165

The health visitor's role is one of health education and social advice and to this end she visits the home to offer guidance on the care of children, persons suffering from illness and expectant and nursing mothers, and attends at the school where she is able to maintain contact with the children first met in their pre-school years.

Health visitor attachment to general practitioners was first begun in 1966 and gradually extended throughout the Division, until complete attachment was achieved in Morley, Ossett, Horbury and Wakefield Rural District in September, 1967.

A little difficulty is experienced in maintaining a full establishment, but we are much more fortunate in this respect than many divisions within the County, and at the time of writing a recently-trained health visitor joined the staff, filling the only vacancy. The thirteen health visitors on the staff are supported by four assistant health visitors who undertake much of the routine work and free the health visitor for more specialised work.

Phenylketonuria

The 'Phenistix' test on all new-born babies has continued and during the year 1,725 babies were tested either in clinics or in the home. All children tested, except one living in Wakefield Rural District, proved negative and thus free from a disease which, if not treated in the early weeks of life, can produce severe mental sub-normality. The positive case was confirmed on serum testing at the hospital laboratory and was placed under the care of a paediatrician.

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip (Ortolani Test)

This test has been explained previously and as stated there it checks the hip abduction movement. A positive case which indicates a congenital dislocation of the hip must be referred promptly to an orthopaedic consultant for confirmation of diagnosis and early treatment, should this be indicated, in order to avoid prolonged treatment or a permanent handicap in later life. In this Division, six babies were referred to specialists during 1967 and two were confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip.

Practical Training of Students

Since the new syllabus of training for health visitors came into operation in October, 1965, this Division has not taken such an active part in providing practical training. Students, however, have been received for weekly periods in order to obtain County health visiting experience.

Hospital student nurses still have the two days' district experience during general nursing training to supplement lectures on social aspects of disease. This period, though brief, is very much appreciated by the students as it supplies the social, economic and cultural background of the patients they are nursing in the wards.

IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox and poliomyelitis may be done either at the clinics or by the family doctor.

The number of children who completed a primary course of immunisation or vaccination in 1967 was as follows —

Type of Immunisation of Vaccination	Year of Birth					Others Under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Diphtheria ..	74	68	1	—	17	5	165
Whooping Cough	74	68	1	—	1	—	144
Tetanus	74	68	1	—	18	9	170
Poliomyelitis ..	71	64	6	4	20	3	168

The number of children in Horbury who received reinforcing doses during 1967 were as follows —

Diphtheria ..	—	46	62	3	100	15	226
Whooping Cough	—	45	62	3	1	—	111
Tetanus	—	46	62	3	100	13	224
Poliomyelitis ..	—	42	18	3	91	9	163

Smallpox Vaccination

During the year, 40 people were vaccinated against smallpox.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This scheme is approved by the Ministry of Health. The vaccine used is freeze-dried B.C.G. and is offered to all children in their fourteenth year with a view to affording protection to adolescents in early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere.

Vaccination was offered to all children in this age-group in 1967 and the acceptance rate was approximately 30%.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year—

School	No. of children whose parents consented	No. of children Heaf Tested	No. with positive reaction	No. with negative reaction	Number vaccinated
Horbury County Secondary ..	31	27	2	25	25

B.C.G. vaccination is also available at the Local Chest Clinic for the protection of ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis and in certain other cases.

HOME HELPS

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for households 'where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age'.

Home helps were provided in Horbury for the following reasons —

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	1	54
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	82	9,447
Others	6	189
Total	89	9,690

During the year 89 cases were attended by home helps compared with 91 in the previous year.

CHIROPODY

Regular sessions are held at clinics in the area and domiciliary visits can be arranged where the patient is certified to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of the cases treated throughout the year are given below—

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients Treated				Total Treatments given			
		A.	P.H.	E.M.	Total	A.	P.H.	E.M.	Total
Congregation- al Chapel, Tithe Barn St., Horbury	35	50	4	—	54	258	23	—	281
Domiciliary Treatments	—	36	7	—	43	176	30	—	206
Total	35	86	11	—	97	434	53	—	487

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT

The County Council is authorised under this Act to grant or refuse registration of both nurseries and child minders. Several enquiries for registration have been investigated, but no nursery or child minder has been registered during the year in Horbury. One playgroup commenced in Horbury in April, 1967, and though not requiring to be officially registered under the Act received unofficial inspection by the Health Department.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON PROBLEM FAMILIES

Many statutory and voluntary organisations are concerned with the rehabilitation of problem families. In order to bring together for each of these families the knowledge and activities of the organisation concerned, representatives meet quarterly in Horbury Town Hall under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. A total of two cases from Horbury have been discussed at the meetings during 1967.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH EDUCATION

The subject matter of the 1967 health education programme continued to be changed bi-monthly and during the year the following topics were dealt with, using posters, leaflets, bookmarks and displays in the clinics —

Are You Fit or Are You Fat	Learn to Swim
Immunisation and Vaccination	Food Hygiene
Mental Health (two weeks)	Hazards of Fireworks (one week)
Home Safety: Cuts Can Cripple	Cervical Cytology

The health education displays in those clinics where a general practitioner holds his surgery now reach a new and larger audience — and one might think a receptive audience since attendance at such a surgery will undoubtedly be because of ill-health.

In addition to the main subjects detailed above, each health visitor by means of individual and group discussions in the homes, schools and clinics disseminates a much larger variety of health education principles. To aid her in this respect are the resources of the expanding West Riding Health Education Section who can supply flannelgraphs, films and filmstrips and other material which by means of their visual nature are of great assistance when talks and lectures are given. Senior members of staff are also closely concerned with the programme and are frequently called upon to talk to groups such as church and chapel associations, Townswomen's Guilds, mothers' clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations and old people's clubs.

To organise a reasonable health education programme requires considerable administrative effort, then when all is ready the material has to be despatched to all parts of the Division, the posters have to be pinned up, the leaflets distributed, displays transported and erected (and what is equally important, dismantled in time for the next user), films ordered to arrive at a certain date have to be matched with arrangements for the film projector and screen, etc. All this requires effort by many people and indeed the success or failure of any particular venture is dependent upon the enthusiasm or lack of enthusiasm of the various individuals concerned.

Health visitors have continued to give health education lectures to the senior girls in all except two of the county secondary schools in the Division. The topic, venereal disease, is incorporated in the talks on infectious diseases and special emphasis placed on the relationship between smoking and diseases of the chest. The latter subject was extended to the ten to eleven year old children in some of the junior schools this year as there is no doubt that experimentation in the art of smoking begins in many cases in the junior school. Nevertheless, unless examples are set by parents, teachers and others who come in close contact with children much of this health education is wasted. It is the rule in the West Riding that no adult is employed in work which brings him or her in contact with children, without a chest x-ray because of the risk of a case of tuberculosis spreading the disease in a very susceptible population, but we should also wonder whether the time is coming when the question 'are you able to stop smoking when in the presence of children', should be asked as this habit spread by example is equally infectious in this context.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

The unmarried mother is referred usually by the Moral Welfare Organisation, our own staff or other services. Should the unmarried mother require a place in a home prior and after delivery of her baby, this can be arranged, and financial responsibility is undertaken by the County Council provided she is a bona fide resident of the West Riding. The mother enters the home during the later period of her pregnancy, is admitted to hospital for her confinement and returns to the home for a further few weeks after the birth of her baby. Sixteen such cases were accommodated in Mother and Baby Homes during the year.

Of the total of 103 live illegitimate births, 52 were dealt with in this Division as indicated below —

	West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
1. Number of cases dealt with during the year:			
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	5	—	5
(b) Ascertained through own staff (midwives, etc.) ..	26	—	26
(c) Referred by other services ..	21	—	21
Totals	52	—	52
2. Analysis:			
(a) Married*			
(i) with previous illegitimate children	2	—	2
(ii) without previous illegitimate children	4	—	4
(b) Single			
(i) with previous illegitimate children	10	—	10
(ii) without previous illegitimate children	34	—	34
(c) Widowed or Divorced			
(i) with previous illegitimate children	—	—	—
(ii) without previous illegitimate children	2	—	2
Totals	52	—	52

* For the purpose of the scheme, a married mother of an illegitimate child is included, when known as such, as an unmarried mother

	West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
3. Ages			
(a) Under 15	—	—	—
(b) 15—19	19	—	19
(c) 20—24	18	—	18
(d) 25—29	7	—	7
(e) 30—39	5	—	5
(f) 40 and over	3	—	3
Totals	52	—	52
4. Disposal:			
(a) Cases settled			
(i) Marriage	1	—	1
(ii) Baby died	3	—	3
(iii) Grandparents to take baby home	—	—	—
(iv) Baby adopted	5	—	5
(v) Baby fostered	—	—	—
(vi) Mother keeping baby	43	—	43
(b) Cases referred elsewhere ..	—	—	—
(c) Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled	—	—	—
Totals	52	—	52

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Recuperative Home Treatment

Ten patients were sent to various convalescent homes from this Division during the year following the medical recommendation from the family doctor. Applications are only considered where the patient is recovering from an illness and when it is likely that a period in a convalescent home would hasten recovery.

Provisions of Nursing Equipment in the Home

One thousand, two hundred and seven items of nursing equipment were issued to patients being nursed in their own homes. Such equipment included commodes, bedpans, rubber sheets and wheelchairs. The latter are for temporary use only as chairs for permanent use are supplied by the Ministry of Pensions through the hospital service.

Incontinent Patients

A laundry service for these patients is available in Morley Borough where arrangements can be made for the soiled linen to be collected and taken to Dewsbury General Hospital for washing. This service has been largely superceded by the use of disposable pads. These pads are more comfortable to the patient, can be changed more frequently than bed linen and are therefore much more convenient.

Hospital Liaison

Four health visitors are engaged in hospital liaison work, two undertaking premature baby liaison at Wakefield General Hospital, Manygates Maternity Hospital and Leeds Maternity Hospital, one carrying out geriatric liaison with Headlands Hospital, Pontefract and one diabetic liaison with Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

Premature Baby Liaison

This takes place at Manygates Hospital and Wakefield General Hospital. The health visitor visits weekly and obtains environment reports for the paediatricians and notifies the Division of the pending discharge of a premature baby. The health visitor also attends a follow-up clinic at Manygates Hospital.

At Leeds Maternity Hospital, premature baby liaison consists of the health visitor joining a ward round on the premature baby unit, providing Professor Craig with environmental details obtained by telephone contacts with the respective health visitor and attending a follow-up clinic.

Diabetic Liaison

The health visitor attends Dr Fletcher's Diabetic Clinic every Monday at Clayton Hospital. She does follow-up visits to diabetic patients in her own area and refers patients, together with detailed instruction regarding diet and insulin therapy, to the health visitor responsible for the patients seen from other Divisions.

Geriatric Liaison

Geriatric liaison work at the beginning of the year consisted of social reports and discharge rounds at the County Hospital, Wakefield, and Headlands, Pontefract.

Most of the patients from Division 13 are now admitted to the County Hospital, Wakefield, and as the geriatrician, Dr Seinathamby, discontinued the discharge rounds, work now consists of social reports for the Wakefield Hospital when requested.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Welfare Officers

There are three mental welfare officers in the Division who are concerned with the pre-care and after-care of mentally disordered persons and with admission of such persons to hospital when this becomes necessary. A 24-hour admission service is operated. Recognition of the mental welfare officers' services in the community continues to gain ground and many requests are made for assistance in dealing with social problems which do not necessarily involve clinical diagnosis. The number of people visiting the Divisional Office has continued to build up, and many of the questions concern social problems, such as family difficulties and marital disharmony. The excellent relationship which exists between the mental welfare officers and probation officers in the area provides opportunities for discussion which result quite frequently in helping patients to a better understanding of their problems.

Since the attachment of health visitors to general practitioners, many more borderline cases have been brought to the attention of the mental health service, but there is no doubt that more can be done in this direction as regards the direct contact between mental welfare officers and general practitioners. Clearly it is not possible to attach three mental welfare officers to the many general practitioners in the Divisional area. However, the future health centre at West Ardsley and the use of Morley Central Clinic by the general practitioners gives us an opportunity to experiment in this field. Generally speaking, there is still much to be done in regard to the general practitioners's appreciation of mental health problems as some doctors are not psychiatrically orientated. Where the general practitioner is appreciative of the mental welfare officer's experience in mental health problems, there is little doubt that the patient does derive considerable benefit.

Many old people are not coming to the notice of the Welfare Services until they present a real emergency in the community. A number of the problems passed on to the mental welfare officers concern the elderly person who has become disturbed mentally and because of the mental condition a regular and adequate diet has not been maintained. There is no doubt that the poor nutritional state contributed to the deterioration as much as the mental condition and on admission to hospital such cases respond well to medical treatment and a balanced diet.

Shortage of hospital beds during 1967 has been less acute on the male side, but there are still difficulties in obtaining short-term in-patient treatment for females. If there is no increase in beds for short-term admission on an informal basis we shall continue to have difficulties in implementing the 1959 Mental Health Act to its most beneficial extent. During the year there has been good liaison between consultant psychiatrists, the mental welfare officers and Stanley Royd Hospital Day Centre. Some patients who were unable to receive sufficient continued support in the community have been able to attend daily or once or twice weekly — sufficient in many cases to obviate the need for admission. Twenty-one patients in this Division were attending as at 31st December, 1967.

Psychiatric Social Club

This club meets every week at Morley Central Clinic on Thursday evenings at 7.30 p.m. Twenty-five names appear on the register. About 15 members on average turn up at the Club evenings and the mental welfare officers help them to arrange their activities.

It is essentially a friendly club where members can meet others who, if they do not share their problems, at least understand them. Its purpose is to assist in the social reintegration of patients discharged from hospital and to serve as a link between the hospital and domiciliary services.

Since it started in 1962, many people have gained benefit and at least 20 members have after a time been in a position to mix more freely in the community, finding themselves able to return to previous leisure interests and social activities without need of the therapeutic atmosphere of our Social Club. We therefore have a changing membership, but nevertheless there are some who have attended regularly since its inception in 1962.

Ossett Junior Training Centre

At the beginning of 1967 there were 22 children attending the Centre. Their ages ranged between three and 10 years — the average age being seven years. During the year, four children were admitted and three were discharged, so that at the 31st December there were 23 children in attendance.

Sex	Age								Total
	3+	4+	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10+	
Male ..	—	2	—	4	3	3	1	—	13
Female ..	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	2	10
Total ..	1	2	—	4	5	8	1	2	23

It will be recalled that in 1965 the age of transfer to West Ardsley Training Centre was lowered from 11 to nine years of age, and in January, 1966, 10 children aged five to nine years living in Morley were transferred to West Ardsley in order to ease overcrowding at Ossett. Because of this situation, consideration was given during 1967 to the erection of prefabricated buildings to accommodate all the children under 11 years of age, but it was finally decided to convert the existing West Ardsley Training Centre into a junior centre and build a new adult training centre/workshop on adjoining land. Plans for this conversion are now being formulated.

The training programme is wide and geared to the all round social development of the children, and every child without exception appears to have improved socially and intellectually. Visits and outings have been a main part of the programme, promoting a wide variety of projects and interests outside the centre.

The staff consists of the Supervisor, an Assistant Supervisor and a General Assistant. A cadet was attached to the centre and students on the Leeds course for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped were seconded for periods of practical training. There is a kitchen staff of one who works part-time (the meals being provided by the school meals service), a cleaner and a handyman-gardener.

The Parent-Teacher Association held regular meetings during the year and the membership has shown an increase.

A number of gifts to the centre were made by Inter-aid and these consisted of a television set, play equipment and a set of swings for external use.

West Ardsley Training Centre

There were 87 trainees in attendance at the Centre at the end of 1967, as follows —

Section Age	Junior Wing											Adult				Special Care Unit Various Ages	Total
	Junior Group							Transitional									
	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10+	11+	12+	13+	14+	15+	16+	20+	30+	40+		
Male	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	9	9	2	7	3	39
Female	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	11	10	6	7	3	48
Totals	2	5	2	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	20	19	8	14	6	
	13							7				M27		F34			87
	12							12				M23		F23		6	76
Places																	

Ten Morley children, aged five to nine years were transferred from Ossett Training Centre in the January, and during the year there were a further five admissions to the Junior Section. One of the admissions, a boy of 15 years, was fatally injured in a road accident. This influx of young children has meant a reorganisation of the timetables and the provision of suitable apparatus and play material. The junior group in the Junior Section now accommodates the children aged five to 11 years and is run on nursery school lines—plenty of free and guided activities with opportunities for the child to explore and experiment in the environment surrounding him. Steady progress has been maintained by all children in the Junior Section and one boy after re-assessment was recommended for admission to a school for educationally subnormal pupils.

During 1967, eight trainees from the Junior Section were transferred to the Adult Section and in addition, 10 new trainees were admitted — all residents at Healey Croft Hostel. There were five discharges during the same period. As a result of these admissions the female workshop tends to be overcrowded and the lack of space is accentuated when one considers the considerable range of ability of the trainees and the difficult if not impossible problem of grouping them in accordance with their ability. The problem is not quite as bad in the male workshops which are now well equipped with the following machinery —

<i>Fixed Power Machines</i>	<i>Portable Hand Power Tools</i>
Circular Saw (15" Blade)	Pistol Drills
Mortice Machine	Orbital Sanders
Pillar Drill	Jig Saw
Disc Sander (14")	Router
Grinder (6")	Belt Sander
	Paint Sprayer

together with a full range of hand tools for wood and metal construction.

The industrial work carried out during 1967 for the County Supplies Department is as follows —

Female Workshop

Large Blotting Pads (offices, etc.)	-	-	-	-	150
Dressing Gowns (clinics)	-	-	-	-	110
Workholder Cases (schools)	-	-	-	-	9,500
Pillow Cases (bleached)	-	-	-	-	108
Pillow Cases (unbleached)	-	-	-	-	289
Washleather Mops (ambulances, fire stations)	-	-	-	-	60
Screen Curtains (clinics) (64 curtains in sets)	-	-	-	-	16
Anti-Sunglare Curtains (sch. A.A.E.)	-	-	-	-	108
Blackout Curtains (sch. 12)	-	-	-	-	64
Pinarettes (homes)	-	-	-	-	7
Library Book Pockets	-	-	-	-	19,776
Laundry (articles per week)	-	-	-	-	480
Christmas Crackers (6,000) in boxes	-	-	-	-	500

Male Workshop

Sacks of Chopped Firewood (homes, etc.)	-	-	-	1,257
Children's Blackboard Cleaners (schools)	-	-	-	550
Art Easels 4' (schools)	-	-	-	133
Corner Flag Poles (schools)	-	-	-	544
Map Poles (schools)	-	-	-	245
Stilts (3') (pairs)	-	-	-	150
Stilts (4') (pairs)	-	-	-	120
Height Measures (5') (schools)	-	-	-	54
Furniture Renovation (stacking chairs)	-	-	-	135
Maintenance of Grounds				(as required)

In addition, the male trainees and staff covered in an existing part of the building forming an extension, which is now used for the chopping of firewood and offers protection from inclement weather. Various apparatus for use in the Centre has also been made, including a sectional stage, stands for machinery and shelves for storage purposes.

Private contracts have been undertaken during the year and strings were inserted in 133,250 carrier bags for Jappa Paper Mills.

The Parent-Teacher Association is extremely active and during the year it was decided to raise funds in order to provide a learner swimming pool for the Centre — a target of £1,500 being set, which was later raised to £2,000. The Mental Health Sub-Committee agreed to the project, but were unable to make a financial contribution, and by their own efforts and with the assistance of the Morley Rotary Club, the sum of £500 had been obtained by the end of the year. A Swimming Pool Committee has been formed which consists of five parents, five members of staff and representatives of Morley Rotary Club, and it is hoped to have reached the target by the end of 1968.

Special Care Unit

The Special Care Unit is situated in the West Ardsley Training Centre and has six places for the severely subnormal who, in many cases are also badly physically handicapped. The ages of those in the Unit are as follows —

			Male			Female		
Age	..	..	27	7	7	19	9	7

This Unit continues to prove valuable in caring for the severely subnormal and providing relief for the parents during the day. Five out of six in attendance are doubly incontinent, though one seven year old child can now walk unaided.

Healey Croft Hostel

This hostel, which was completed in 1965, has places for 29 sub-normal adults, 14 male and 15 female, and there is a bed in the sick-bay which can be used for short-stay cases in an emergency. The staff consists of a warden, two assistant wardens (all resident), an attendant (non-resident, but sleeping-in if the warden and his wife, who is one of the assistant wardens, are away), two part-time cooks, five part-time domestic assistants and a part-time caretaker.

Age and Sex of Residents at Healey Croft at 31st December, 1967

Sex	16+	19+	22+	25+	30+	40+	50+	60+	Total
Male ..	2	1	—	3	2	3	3	—	15
Female ..	1	4	1	—	4	3	3	—	15
Total ..	3	5	1	3	6	6	6	—	30

There have been 10 admissions during the year, three of which were re-admissions, and these 10 admissions can be summarised as follows —

(a)	Subnormal children residing in County Children's Homes who attain the age of 18 years and are considered to be in need of continuous supervision	-	-	-	-	-	1
(b)	Short-stay admissions	-	-	-	-	-	4
(c)	Admissions from the community on social grounds	-	-	-	-	-	5

The nine discharges which occurred during the same period are summarised as follows —

(a)	Discharged to a Wakefield hostel	-	-	-	-	-	1
(b)	Discharged to residential work	-	-	-	-	-	2
(c)	Returned to former home environment	-	-	-	-	-	3
(d)	Short-stay admission	-	-	-	-	-	3

The discharging of a case to a Wakefield hostel was a disciplinary action and concerned a male who transgressed the rules in the hostel on two occasions.

Of the 10 admissions, two were considered capable of employment and the remainder attended the West Ardsley Training Centre. However, the admission from the Children's Home progressed so well at the Centre that she was able to be placed in her first employment and quickly settled into a regular routine.

By the end of the year, 11 residents, eight males and three females, were in regular employment and the remaining 19 residents attended the Training Centre.

1967 was the first year that the hostel could be considered to be really full, and by December a small waiting list for admission had developed. The sick-bay bed was used during the year for short-stay cases as the occasions it was required for sickness proved negligible. Towards the end of the year it was also decided to admit those on the waiting list into this bed on a trial basis for periods of four weeks. In this way it was hoped to avoid the long term admission of unsuitable cases from the waiting list.

By the 31st December, 1967, 18 residents had been in residence for over two years and the combination of a low level of ability and poor or non-existent home conditions had led to the consolidation of such residents who now look to the hostel for security and a home. It would seem unlikely that this situation will show any dramatic change in the near future as the habilitation of this type of subnormal adult in the community can only be a slow process. We must now face the question whether Healey Croft was really intended for this purpose as it would appear the turn-over in residents is going to be very small. However, the house in Zoar Street, Morley, which is to be used as a means of assessing the practical possibilities of placing subnormals in a lodging situation may indicate in due course a partial solution to this problem.

Lee Grange Hostel

This hostel, for persons recovering from mental illness, was opened in July, 1968.

Further Projects

It has now been decided to adapt the existing West Ardsley Training Centre as a junior centre for 60 children with a new special care unit attached for 12 patients. A new adult centre is to be built with improved workshop facilities, which will accommodate 60 adults on a site adjoining the existing centre.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Under the routine and selective scheme of medical examinations, 2,905 children were examined in 1967, and there were no children who were considered to have an unsatisfactory general physical condition.

School Population

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield Rural	Total
No. of departments	29	11	6	18	64
No. of children in attendance ..	6,418	2,413	1,368	2,636	12,835
No. of children examined ..	1,529	479	331	567	2,906

The numbers of children examined on entering infant schools and the numbers leaving secondary schools were as shown in the following table —

Routine School Inspection

Group	Morley		Ossett		Horbury		Wakefield Rural		Total	
	Satis	Un-satis	Satis	Un-satis	Satis	Un-satis	Satis	Un-satis	Satis	Un-satis
Entrants ..	734	—	168	—	141	—	287	—	1,330	—
Leavers ..	460	—	206	—	138	—	170	—	974	—
Total	1,194	—	374	—	279	—	457	—	2,304	—

Children attending junior schools are covered by the non-routine scheme, and the numbers of these children who were examined are shown under 'Selective Examinations' in the following table —

Type of Examination	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield Rural	Total
Special examination	380	143	89	151	763
Selective examinations	335	105	52	110	602
Total	715	248	141	261	1,365

Cleanliness

Seventy-three children were excluded from school, some on more than one occasion, during the year, because of head infestation and of these eight children were compulsorily cleansed. This compares with 55 exclusions and 14 compulsory cleansings in 1966, though the percentage of infestation in the Division fell from 2.2 in 1966 to 1.5 in 1967.

The health visiting staff makes routine inspections to the schools and all cases of infestation are followed up with advice and supplies of shampoo for the affected child and where necessary for other members of the family.

Cleanliness Inspection

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield Rural	Total
No. of children examined ..	13,966	5,314	3,967	7,132	30,379
No. of cases of infestation ..	297	139	3	60	499
% of infestation ..	2.1	2.6	0.08	0.8	1.5
No. of individual children with infestation ..	264	95	3	47	409
No. of children excluded from school ..	61	12	—	—	73
No. of cleansing notices issued ..	22	5	—	—	27
No. of cleansing orders issued ..	9	—	—	—	9
No. of children compulsorily cleansed ..	8	—	—	—	8
Successful legal proceedings ..	—	—	—	—	—

Vision

All children with a visual acuity of 6/9 are kept under observation and those with less than this are referred for specialist examination. The following table summarises the findings during the past year —

Results of Vision Test

Age	No. Examined	Normal		Observation		Treatment	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5	1,329	1,221	91.9	60	4.5	48	3.6
7	643	614	95.6	25	3.8	4	0.6
9	1,192	1,059	89.0	70	5.8	63	5.2
11	985	929	94.4	53	5.3	3	0.3
13	291	282	96.9	2	0.7	7	2.4
15	966	795	82.5	101	10.4	70	7.1
Total	5,406	4,900	90.7	311	5.7	195	3.6

A colour vision screening test is undertaken at 11 years of age by means of the Ishihara colour plates. The shortened version is used by the health visitor and the test is repeated by the school medical officer using the complete set of plates when a child fails the first test. Colour vision is important when one is considering a future career as with certain occupations in the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Merchant Navy, Railways, G.P.O., Police, Pharmacy, Textile Manufacture, Electrical industries, Printing and Paint Trades, defective colour vision would be a bar to employment.

Hearing

All the seven year old children had their hearing tested by audiometer as a routine, and of 886 children tested by the nursing staff, 35 were referred to the school medical officer for further investigation. No child has been provided with a hearing aid during the year.

Clinic and Consultant Services

The Division is well served by neighbouring hospitals and hardly any delay occurs when a consultant's opinion is required. The Division has its own psychiatrist, psychologist and the services of several ophthalmologists on a sessional basis.

Since September we have also been fortunate in having the services of two speech therapists working part-time; the whole time equivalent is equal to a half-time speech therapist, which has led to recommencement of the service.

Refraction Clinic

Refraction clinics staffed by specialists are held at Morley, Ossett and Wakefield. There were 171 children, equivalent to a waiting period of six months who were still waiting to be seen at the Morley Eye Clinic at the end of the year. This was due to the number of new referrals. There is virtually no waiting list for the Ossett Eye Clinic, but owing to new referrals there are 48 children awaiting refraction which is equivalent to a two months waiting period for the Wakefield Eye Clinic.

Attendance at Refraction Clinics in 1967

	Wakefield	Morley	Ossett	Total
No. of sessions held	28	39	24	91
No. of new cases	82	123	47	252
No. of refractions carried out	285	481	235	1,001
No. of cases where spectacles were prescribed	76	186	91	353

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

With the consent of the general practitioner children requiring specialist attention are referred to the hospital clinics at Batley and Wakefield.

Child Guidance Clinic

Child Guidance clinics continue to be held at Morley and Ossett, each clinic having one weekly session. There has been ample work in both clinics, but at present new cases can be seen at once in the Ossett clinic while at Morley even the less urgent cases can be seen within two to three weeks. The work has been facilitated at the Ossett clinic by the much improved accommodation, and the more recent alterations at Morley should prove of benefit in the future.

Children Attending Child Guidance Clinics in 1967

	Ossett	Morley
Number of sessions held	42	42
Number of new cases	17	32
Number of cases referred from 1966	19	36
Number of cases discharged or referred for residential accommodation	17	28
Number of cases carried forward to 1968	19	40

Number of New Cases

Clinic	1964	1965	1966	1967
Ossett	9	15	20	17
Morley	10	19	31	32

Speech Therapy Clinic

This clinic was recommenced in September, 1967, after a lapse of two years, with two speech therapists working in the Morley and Gaskell parts of the Division respectively. They are both employed full-time by the West Riding County Council, but as they have duties in other areas their whole time equivalent in this Division is equal to a half a therapist which is 50% of our present establishment. As one might expect a great deal of sorting out of existing files had to be undertaken and though 78 cases were discharged from the clinic for reasons specified in the table, 42 other cases were seen for treatment during the last few months of 1967.

1. Total number of sessions held during year - - - 46
2. (a) No. of new cases treated during year - - - 42
- (b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year - - - —
- (c) Total no. of cases treated (a + b) - - - 42
3. No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year - - - 29
4. No. of visits made to schools - - - 2
5. No. of home visits - - - —

Analysis of Cases Treated During Year

	Boys	Girls
1. Stammering - - -	6	4
2. Defects of articulation —		
(a) Dyslalia - - -	9	3
(b) Sigmatism - - -	1	2
(c) Rhinolalia: due to —		
(i) Cleft palate - - -	—	1
(ii) Nasal obstruction - - -	—	—
(d) Dysarthria - - -	—	—
3. Aphasia - - -	—	—
4. Defective speech due to —		
(a) Educational subnormality - - -	5	—
(b) Deafness - - -	1	—
5. Retarded speech development - - -	4	5
6. Dysphonia - - -	—	—
7. Other defects - - -	—	1
Total	26	16

Analysis of Cases Discharged

No. of children discharged during year	-	-	-	-	58	20
1. Speech normal	-	-	-	-	24	9
2. Speech improved	-	-	-	-	9	3
3. Unsuitable for treatment	-	-	-	-	—	—
4. Non-cooperation	-	-	-	-	3	1
5. Left school	-	-	-	-	3	2
6. Left district	-	-	-	-	16	4
7. Other reason: Admitted to special school	-	-	-	-	3	1

Handicapped Pupils

Forty-nine children were either initially ascertained or re-examined during the year, and at the end of 1967 we had a total of 218 handicapped children on our register, 22 less than in 1966. Of these, 108 children were already receiving appropriate education in special schools. Nine physically handicapped children remain to be placed in schools, but the biggest problem remains the provision of appropriate special education, both in special schools and the ordinary school for the educationally subnormal child. Forty-one of these children still await placement in special schools and 54 have been recommended for special educational treatment in the ordinary school. There is no doubt that there is a need for a remedial centre at which such children, normally in attendance at the ordinary school, could attend, say for one day a week. At such a centre, educational therapeutic methods could be undertaken by experienced staff and would undoubtedly be of benefit to such educationally subnormal children.

Handicapped Pupils recommended for Special Education at 31st December, 1966

Category	Morley	Gaskell	Total
Blind	1	—	1
Partially sighted	2	4	6
Deaf	4	6	10
Partially hearing	3	2	5
Educationally subnormal	72	36	108
Physically handicapped	6	10	16
Maladjusted	7	3	10
Delicate	1	—	1
Epileptic	—	1	1
Totals	96	62	158

Pre-School Handicapped Children

Under the normal scheme, congenital abnormalities are notified by the midwife on the birth notification card and in addition to this a card index is kept in the Divisional Health Office of all children who are born with or develop a handicap, either physical or mental, which may be of such a degree as to necessitate special arrangements for the child's education. These children are closely supervised, frequently visited by the health visitor, and their reports are submitted to the medical officers who will eventually come to a decision re the best possible arrangements for every particular child.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933

Eighty-four children made application to take part-time employment during the year and all were considered physically fit for such work.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Hospitals

General Hospital Accommodation

There are no hospitals within the Urban District of Horbury, but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

A new Regional Burns Centre built in the grounds of Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, was officially opened in the spring of 1966. This Centre provides the most modern equipment and intensive specialist treatment designed to give severe burns cases the greatest possible chance of recovery.

Isolation Hospitals

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snapethorpe Hospital, Wakefield, or Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity Hospital and Maternity Homes

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

Hospitals Specialising in Mental Disorder

In addition to the Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds, and Westwood, Bradford, the Regional Hospital Board has now received Ministry of Health approval for the provision of a new hospital for mentally subnormal patients on a site adjacent to Pinderfields and Stanley Royd Hospitals, Wakefield. This hospital will have beds for 480 of which 100 will be for children and 46 for adolescents. There will also be an 'infirmity' unit of 20 beds for those subnormal patients suffering from acute medical or surgical conditions. A rehabilitation unit will be provided and in order to facilitate the close liaison with the Local Health Authority Services, accommodation is to be provided for the mental welfare staff. It is expected that work will commence on the hospital towards the end of 1968.

Ambulance Service

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. All calls for the ambulance service should be made to the ambulance headquarters, telephone number, Bradford 682211.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health), accepts specimens for bacteriological, entomological and chemical investigations from general practitioners and Public Health Department staff.

URBAN DISTRICT OF HORBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year 1967

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT, 1967

Town Hall, Horbury.
April 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the Horbury Urban District Council

Mr Chairman and Members,

I take pleasure in submitting my tenth Annual Report, which deals with the work of the Department during 1967 — certain financial items relating to 1967-68.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Every effort has been made to maintain a weekly collection of refuse from domestic and trade premises. Six loaders empty on average 130 bins per man per day. During the year you agreed to replace the oldest of the two refuse vehicles, selecting a larger fore and aft tipping vehicle as being most suitable.

Disposal of refuse at Millfield Quarry has proceeded under great difficulties caused by the M1 road works and the decision, partway through contract, not to proceed with levelling and landscaping as originally planned. This decision by those responsible for the M1 has caused considerable embarrassment to the Council and its officers, equipment having been bought to deal with the 20 or so acres of grassland we expected to be maintaining by the end of 1967, and has affected the Sailing Club to a marked extent, with a consequent reduction in amenities.

Much greater use is being made of the Council's free service for collection and disposal of old furniture, etc., and the Department will have to insist on adequate notice being given when special collections are required.

Salvage

Collections have not improved during the year. Your efforts to institute a form of a bonus were unsuccessful because of the Prices and Incomes Policy and the result has been a decline in the amount of salvage collected. Newsprint is the only grade which is commercially worthwhile under the present system and householders are asked to save newspapers separately.

A further difficulty has been caused by the action of the Board Mill in transferring to road haulage. Seldom, if ever, has the collecting vehicle arrived on the day and at the time requested. In spite of difficulties, however, continuance of the salvage scheme means that about 100 tons of paper per annum, which would otherwise still have to be collected and tipped, is recovered for re-use in one form or another.

Sewage Disposal and Sanitary Accommodation

Only 15 of the 3,342 houses in the district are not connected to a public sewer. Of these 15 houses, seven have the use of chemical closets, seven drain to cesspools and one, a public house, to a septic tank and filter.

The question of compulsory improvement of dwellings is still being considered, but until the draft town map proposals are officially accepted it would be unwise to designate any areas as improvement areas.

Water Supply

Water supplies are provided by the Wakefield and District Water Board. All houses are provided with mains water which is satisfactory in quality and quantity.

D. B. James Esq., Chemist of the Water Board, has forwarded the following comments —

- ‘(a) the supply has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity.
- (b) both treated and untreated waters are tested twice weekly and results indicate that no contamination of the supply has occurred.
- (c) the water is treated to prevent plumbo solvency.

Typical Analyses

	<i>Jaw Hill Outlet</i>	<i>Fixby Outlet</i>
Colour	10 Hazen	5 Hazen
Alkalinity	26 ppm as CaCO ₃	7 ppm as CaCO ₃
Total Hardness	58 ppm as CaCO ₃	52 ppm as CaCO ₃
Chloride	18.5 ppm as Cl	20.5 ppm as Cl
Elec. Conductivity	130 dionic	95 dionic
pH	8.15	9.7
Total Residual Chlorine	0.12 ppm as Cl ²	0.30 ppm as Cl ²
Iron	Nil	Nil
Manganese	Nil	Nil
Aluminium	0.25 ppm as Al	0.48 ppm as Al
Fluoride Level	below 0.1 ppm	below 0.1 ppm

Food Sampling

Food sampling is carried out by the County Council Weights and Measures Department. The Chief Inspector has provided the information shown in Table No. 14.

Milk

Two samples were taken for Brucella Abortus, neither of which were positive. Four samples taken all satisfied the Methylene Blue test.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

A total of 64 premises are recorded as food shops, etc. Categories are as follows —

Category	No. of Shops	Number complying with R.16	Number to which R.19 applies	Number complying with R.19
Grocers	32	32	32	32
Fish Shops	8	8	8	8
Greengrocers	4	4	4	4
Butchers	9	9	9	9
Bread & Confectionery	5	5	5	5
Sweets, etc.	5	5	5	5
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1
	64	64	64	64

Regulation 16 refers to provision of wash-hand basins

Regulation 19 refers to provision of facilities for washing food & equipment

Housing

No clearance orders were made during 1967, but eight dwellings were dealt with by way of individual action. During the last 10 years the following substandard dwellings have been dealt with —

Church Street and New Street Clearance Area				-	26 dwellings
Jenkin Road Clearance Area				- - - -	8 „
Paradise Row Clearance Area				- - - -	5 „
Prospect Street Clearance Area				- - - -	16 „
Cluntergate and Elm Place Clearance Area				-	15 „
Spring End Road Clearance Area				- - -	7 „
4 Hargreaves Yard	13 Cluntergate	40 Daw Lane			
16 Cross Park Street	15 Cluntergate	42 Daw Lane			
42 Northgate	1 Greaves Yard	33 Clubhouses Yard			
44 Northgate	3 Greaves Yard	4 Dawson Place			
17 Honley Square	4 Vicar Lane	6 Dawson Place			
23 Honley Square	1 Golden Square	8 Dawson Place			
1 Firth Yard	3 Golden Square	1 Dudfleet			
15 Honley Square	5 Golden Square	4 Walker Lane			
29 Tithe Barn Street	7 Golden Square	2 Harrops Yard			
21 Honley Square	30-32 Cluntergate	2 Green Lane			
28 Golden Square	129 Benton Hill	4 Green Lane			
36 Golden Square	131 Benton Hill	1 Northgate			
38 Golden Square	133 Benton Hill	1 Fernandes Place			
40 Golden Square	135 Benton Hill	3 Fernandes Place			
2 Grove Cottages	2 Sunderlands Yard	5 Fernandes Place			
4 Grove Cottages	4 Sunderlands Yard	2 Fernandes Place			
6 Grove Cottages	26 Spring End Road	4 Fernandes Place			
8 Grove Cottages	28 Spring End Road	6 Fernandes Place			
46 Northgate	3 Prospect Street	8 Fernandes Place			
48 Northgate	4 Prospect Street	20 New Road			
19 Jenkin Road	5 Prospect Street	14 Ring O'Bells Yard			
6 Vicar Lane	44 Peel Street	4 Victoria Street			
29 Northgate	35 Jenkin Road	14 Dovecote Lane			
31 Northgate	3 Stringers Yard	16 Dovecote Lane			
White Hall	2 Baines Mill Yard	18 Dovecote Lane			
31 New Street	4 Baines Mill Yard	20 Dovecote Lane			
2 Queens Terrace	6 Baines Mill Yard	22 Dovecote Lane			
8 Spring End Road	8 Baines Mill Yard	1 Brookes Yard			
9 Cluntergate	24 Spring End Road	1 Broad Cut			
11 Cluntergate	38 Daw Lane	3 Broad Cut			

A total of 167 dwellings since 1958.

During 1967, 16 houses were erected by the local authority and 35 by private builders. Forty-five dwellings received improvement grants. The last 10 years have seen a 14% increase in the number of dwellings and a 12% increase in population.

Insect and Rodent Control

A total of 130 visits were made in connection with this service.

Petroleum Acts

Seventeen licences were issued in respect of 13,450 gallons of spirit or mixtures.

Clean Air

In September 1967, No. 4 Smoke Control Area came into force, making a total of 1,893 domestic properties now included, and plans are well ahead for the next two areas. The earlier mistrust and suspicion was largely removed by the improved grants available and little difficulty is now experienced in bringing orders into operation. There have been, however, one or two instances where certain individuals have proved to be sufficiently insensitive to the feelings of their neighbours as to burn other than authorised fuels. Fortunately, it has not yet proved necessary to take any legal proceedings.

Conclusion

The following tables summarise the work of the Department during the year. I would like to thank Dr Ireland and members of staff who have been so helpful, not forgetting the support given to me by the Health Committee over the year under review.

I am, Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. MILLINGTON

Public Health Inspector & Cleansing Inspector

Table No. 1

NUMBER OF VISITS									
Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Factories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
Refuse Disposal and Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
Rodent and Insect Control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Food Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Atmospheric Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281
Rainwater Gauge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446
Milk Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Slaughterhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Piggeries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Smoke Control Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290
Thermometer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281
Water Samples (incl. paddling pool & St Peter's School Bath)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (Full Inspections)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (Other Visits)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Public Conveniences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Tents, Vans and Sheds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Petroleum Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Hairdressers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Bakehouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									2,483

Table No. 2

REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT									
(Work carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector)									
Choked drains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Defective drains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Defective sink wastes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Defective soil pipes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Defective roofs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Defective wallplaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Defective windows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Defective doors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Defective fireplace surround	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Defective floor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Defective eaves and gutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Defective manhole covers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Defective W.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Defective ashbins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Dampness alleviated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Flooded cellars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Noxious accumulations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Insect infestations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mice infestations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
Rat infestations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Smoke nuisances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Relating to food hygiene regulations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									373

Table No. 3

ESTIMATED WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTED									
Estimated weight tipped (in tons)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,219
Ashbins emptied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,919

Table No. 4

INCOME FROM SALVAGE, 1967/68

Month		Waste Paper			Metal			Rags, etc.			Total Cash								
		T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
April	..	4	1	0	32	8	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	1	15	0	38	7	0
May	..	13	7	0	119	12	0		15	0		15	0	2	5	0	122	12	0
June	..	11	6	0	97	14	0		—			—			—		97	14	0
July	..	9	11	0	81	11	0		—			—			—		81	11	0
August	..		—		—				—			—			—		—		
September	..	8	16	0	78	4	0		—			—		2	0	0	80	4	0
October	..	14	19	3	128	6	3		—			—			—		128	6	3
November	..	10	2	2	90	0	6		—			—			—		90	0	6
December	..	4	10	0	36	0	0		—			—		2	0	14	38	2	6
January	..	8	15	2	78	16	0		—			—			—		78	16	0
February	..	5	12	0	44	16	0		—			—			—		44	16	0
March	..	7	10	1	68	0	6		—			—		1	3	17	69	18	6
		98	11	0	855	8	3	1	16	0	4	19	0	8	8	3	870	7	9

Table No. 5

TINNED GOODS, ETC.,
SURRENDERED AND CONDEMNED

							lb.	oz.
22 tins of cooked meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	8
46 tins of other tinned foods	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	6
Frozen foods	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7
							149	13

Table No. 6

APPLICATION FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

Register No. and description	Col. 1 Number at 31.3.67	Col. 2 Number at 31.3.68	Col. 3 New applicants during year (inc. in Col. 2)
1. Horbury residents with insufficient bedroom accom. or in lodgings ..	44	30	13
2. General list of applicants residing in Horbury	52	54	23
3. Persons residing outside Horbury ..	34	47	20
4. Applications for bungalows	110	106	19
4a. Applications for bungalows from Council tenants	33	35	8
	273	272	83

Table No. 7

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED
IN WHOLE OR IN PART IN 1967

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Horses	Pigs
Number killed ..	9	0	0	0	0	0
Number inspected	9	0	0	0	0	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses con- demned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of num- ber inspected affected	11.1 %	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only..	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
Cysicercosis only ..	—	Nil	—	—	—	—

Table No. 8

MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

Abcesses - - - - - 6 lb.

Table No. 9

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurement of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by Volumetric Measurements

1967 Month	SMOKE Microgrammes Per Cubic Metre			SO ² Microgrammes Per Cubic Metre		
	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	197	562	56	304	611	181
February	125	341	45	207	455	70
March	56	198	21	92	205	60
April	76	178	18	143	234	82
May	80	163	43	117	243	73
June	44	104	18	114	224	73
July	33	74	12	96	127	25
August	47	80	22	110	291	46
September	No results available					
October						
November						
December						

Smoke: Av. daily value: 1967, est. 106; 1966, 133; 1965, 175; 1964, 232.

Table No. 10

RAINFALL, 1967

					Rain in inches	No. of days on which rain fell		
January	-	-	-	-	1.04	-	-	16
February	-	-	-	-	2.57	-	-	15
March	-	-	-	-	1.36	-	-	14
April	-	-	-	-	1.10	-	-	13
May	-	-	-	-	6.30	-	-	27
June	-	-	-	-	1.08	-	-	8
July	-	-	-	-	1.69	-	-	13
August	-	-	-	-	4.43	-	-	19
September	-	-	-	-	2.73	-	-	16
October	-	-	-	-	3.76	-	-	23
November	-	-	-	-	2.90	-	-	14
December	-	-	-	-	1.45	-	-	12
					<hr/>			
					30.41	<hr/>		
					<hr/>	<hr/>		

Table No. 11

RAINFALL, 1933—1967

Year	Rainfall in inches	Wettest Month	Year	Rainfall in inches	Wettest Month
1933	23.41	February	1950	26.08	February
1934	21.56	December	1951	31.08	November
1935	29.07	October	1952	20.08	October
1936	29.35	June	1953	19.43	August
1937	28.84	February	1954	28.84	August
1938	29.31	July	1955	16.51	December
1939	29.37	July	1956	27.18	August
1940	23.99	November	1957	22.45	August
1941	27.13	January	1958	32.96	July
1942	21.00	August	1959	20.43	April
1943	23.53	January	1960	35.81	October
1944	31.25	November	1961	23.71	January
1945	29.63	May	1962	18.98	August
1946	39.62	November	1963	23.25	June
1947	34.34	May	1964	20.25	March
1948	23.72	January	1965	31.77	September
1949	24.60	July	1966	32.33	February

1967: 30.41 inches, wettest month, May

Table No. 12

VEHICLE MILEAGE AND FUEL CONSUMPTION, 1967

Vehicle	1967		1966		1965	
	miles	m.p.g.	miles	m.p.g.	miles	m.p.g.
Karrier 3331 YG (diesel) ..	3,917	7.4	4,038	9.1	4,521	10.5
S & D CWR 899B (diesel) ..	4,393	8.1	5,049	9.1	4,512	9.1
Ford NWW 496E (diesel) ..	9,025	16.6	—	—	—	—
Ford XYG 143 (diesel) ..	—	—	9,244	18.9	8,093	15.6
Landrover JHL 876E (diesel) ..	1,863	15.9	—	—	—	—

Table No. 13

MISCELLANEOUS

Number of Meat Retail Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	3
„ Food Hawkers Registered	-	-	-	-	-	14
„ Premises Registered for the sale of ice cream	-	-	-	-	-	33
„ Premises Registered for the sale of preserved foods	-	-	-	-	-	7
„ Fish Friers	-	-	-	-	-	8
„ Bakehouses	-	-	-	-	-	5
„ Licensed Premises	-	-	-	-	-	18
„ Pet animal shops	-	-	-	-	-	2
„ Hairdressers	-	-	-	-	-	15
„ Premises Registered under Offices, Shops & Railway	-	-	-	-	-	
„ Premises Act, 1963	-	-	-	-	-	36
„ Scrap Metal Dealers	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table No. 14

SAMPLES TAKEN BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY
COUNCIL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT
DURING 1967

Milk		Drugs		Other Foods		Proceedings or Cautions
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
10	—	5	—	12	—	—

(Figures provided by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures)

FACTORIES

There are 45 mechanical and 20 non-mechanical factories on the register, building sites being added as applicable. The factories comprise —

Mechanical

Joiners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bakehouse and Preserved Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Bootmaking and Repairing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sheet Metal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Saddler, Leather Goods, Sports Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Rag Sorting and Grinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Letterpress Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mining Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wool Cutting and Packing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cabinet Repairs and Upholstering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Worsted Spinning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wagon Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oil Extracting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tufted Carpets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forging Welding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Watch Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Glass Fibre Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glass Blowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dental Laboratories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									—
									44
									—

Non-Mechanical

Cycle Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stonemason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plumbers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Dressmakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tailors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Painters and Decorators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
									—
									20
									—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF HORBURY IN THE COUNTY OF YORK

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) —

(1) Premises	(2) Number on Register	(3) Inspec- tions	(4) Number of Written Notices	(5) Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	10		
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	45	5		
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (Excluding outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	65	15	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found — (if defects are discovered at premises on two, three or more occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases'): — Nil.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

NONE LISTED

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Prescribed particulars to be included in the Annual Report to the Minister of Labour by Local Authorities and the London County Council under Section 60.

Table A — Registration and General Inspection, 1967

Class of Premises (1)	Number of Premises Registered during year (2)	Total Number of Registered Premises at end of year (3)	Number of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during year (4)
Offices	—	7	—
Retail Shops	—	27	1
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	—	1	—
Catering Establishments, Canteens	—	—	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—	1	—

Period Covered: 1967

Table B — Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises — 35

Table C — Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace, 1967

Class of Workpeople	No. of persons employed
Offices	32
Retail Shops	120
Wholesale Departments, Warehouse	10
Catering Establishments, open to the public ..	4
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage Depots	5
Total	171

Total Males 82 Total Females 89

Tables D and E — Nil

Table F: Number of Inspectors appointed under the Act — 1

Printed by J. W. Chappell & Son, Tithe Barn Street, Horbury.

